

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

REQUIRED

Experienced environmental control systems specialists. Experienced in specifying, estimating and bidding installed systems: pneumatic, electric, solid state. Location based in Middle East. Good salary and other benefits. Reply to: EDFC, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. U.S.A. 10022, Attn: Mr. Selim Nahas.

Spanish F.M. in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre arrived here today from Baghdad following visits to Syria and Iraq. Senor Oreja, who was met by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi, told reporters he had a message for President Anwar Sadat from King Juan Carlos. He is expected to discuss preparations for King Juan Carlos' visit to Egypt in March. Senor Oreja praised Egyptian-Spanish relations and said Spain had always supported Arab countries in their views on a Middle East settlement. Senor Oreja, due to have talks today with Mr. Fahmi, is expected to meet President Sadat tomorrow. He told a press conference prior to his departure from Baghdad that Spain fully supported the Arab people's "just struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Volume 2, Number 373

AMMAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1977 — SAFAR 11, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Badran tells Lebanese weekly Jordan is open to any form of ties decided by Jordanians, Palestinians

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AFP). — Jordan is open "to any form of relation which the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people would opt for," Premier Mudar Badran has said here. In an interview with the Lebanese weekly Monday morning, Mr. Badran said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was now "recognised as a representative of all the Palestinians and it now speaks on their behalf." Whether the PLO was recognised at any Geneva conference on a Middle East settlement was "a matter for the PLO to decide on," he added. He stressed that Jordan believed that the Palestinian people



King Hussein and Queen Ayla returned home Monday evening after a two-day special visit to Muscat, during which King Hussein met with Sultan Qabus, ruler of Oman. The King and Queen were received at the airport by H.H. Prince Hassan, other members of the Royal Family and government officials. (JNA photo).

PLA chief: Palestinian Central Council should be representative

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (GNA). — Brigadier Mubashir Al Budeiri, Chief of Staff of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) was quoted in an interview with the Cairo daily newspaper, Al Jumhuriya today as saying that the time is not yet suitable for setting up a Palestinian government in exile, especially if the issue is going to divide the Palestinian people into factions and make them lose world recognition. "Therefore, it is a must for the leaders of the Palestinian people to meet, and try to reach an overall settlement for their differences and sort out their involvements socially after what happened in Jordan and Lebanon, a thing that proved costly to the Palestinians, Brig. Al Budeiri said. "The Palestine National Council, with its present constitution, should not be the only and sole voice that determines our fate as that could lead to another catastrophe. The council should be reconstituted on a democratic basis. Seats on the council should be proportional to, and representative of, the geographic concentrations of the Palestinian people. Seats should not be shared on a quota basis among commando organisations," he said. Touching on relations between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan Brig. Al Budeiri said that his last visit to Jordan, during which he met His Majesty King Hus-

PLO leader: Relations with Jordan progress slowly

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (R). — A close adviser of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said that the relations of his organisation with Jordan had improved, but he warned in an interview published here today that a full reconciliation might take some time. "I don't think a bilateral meeting will prove fruitful at this stage," Mr. Hani Al Hassan, who was himself present at a recent meeting between PLO representatives and His Majesty King Hussein, is quoted as saying to the weekly magazine Monday morning. Referring to the meeting in Amman, Mr. Al Hassan said the Jordanian monarch "reiterated his commitment to the Arab summit resolutions (recognising the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people) and the right of the Palestinians to decide on their future."

Richard leaves S. Africa a disappointed man

LUSAKA, Jan. 31 (R). — British envoy Ivor Richard ends his month-long shuttle tour of Southern Africa today with no firm indication of how efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia could be revived. Sources in Mr. Richard's delegation said that greater participation by the U.S. in peace moves and South African pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith could be part of a new initiative. But they said Mr. Richard had no firm plans for resuming his mission, aimed at restarting the stalled Geneva conference on Rhodesia. The sources said he appeared to be pessimistic about chances of a quick Anglo-American breakthrough, and to be leaving Africa a disappointed man. Mr. Richard held final talks with black African politicians here today against a background of growing militance on the Rhodesia issue. The British envoy met Mr. William Etaki-Mbomoua, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and planned to confer with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, later today before returning to London tomorrow. Mr. Richard plans to meet British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Mr. Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, on Wednesday. Mr. Crosland said last week he would be prepared to go to Africa himself if necessary, but the sources said Mr. Richard did not think such a visit would break the deadlock. Mr. Richard also believed that there was little chance of progress from a forthcoming African tour by Mr. Young, the sources said.

400 Rhodesian schoolchildren abducted

SALISBURY, Jan. 31 (R). — Black nationalist guerrillas have abducted 400 African schoolchildren and marched them across the border to neighbouring Botswana, a Rhodesian forces communiqué said today. The communiqué said 230 boys and 170 girls, aged between 14 and 19, and eight African staff members were taken yesterday from the Manama Lutheran Mission school in southwest Rhodesia's Dibilishaba tribal trust land. The government has repeatedly alleged that Rhodesian blacks have been abducted to Botswana for training as guerrillas. Police sources say the recruits are flown to Zambia for training by the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by nationalist leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo. Today's communiqué said the guerrillas stole 13,000 dollars (same sterling) in school fees from the mission.

Zuheir Muhsen urges "sincere, durable" Jordan-PLO relations

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (AFP). — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) military department, Zuheir Muhsen, has called for the re-establishment of solid, sincere and durable relations with Jordan. Interviewed by the Jordanian newspaper Al Ra'i, Mr. Muhsen, who also heads the Syrian-backed Salqa guerrilla movement, called on the PLO leadership to "confess their errors." He blamed the PLO leadership, headed by Yasser Arafat, for the Lebanese civil war and the deterioration of PLO relations with Syria. Mr. Muhsen urged the PLO to undertake "a severe and objective auto-critique, and to reconsider its methods and internal and inter-Arab policies."

Iraq's Saddam Hussein confers with Kremlin leaders

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (R). — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice President of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, today held talks in the Kremlin following Mr. Hussein's arrival earlier in the day. TASS, the official Soviet news agency, said they paid special attention to Middle East issues in a first round of talks. The Kremlin has recently renewed its long-standing call for a resumption of the 1973 Middle East peace conference in Geneva, and Mr. Kosygin was thought likely to impress this point on Mr. Hussein. Iraq has in the past opposed the Geneva parity.

Arab peace forces seize tanker in Jiyeh

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — The Arab peace force, policing the latest truce in Lebanon, has seized a tanker trying to unload at Jiyeh, south of Beirut, official sources said here tonight. They said the ship, now under heavy guard, had violated a recent decision that the transport of fuels be confined to the Lebanese government. The name and tonnage of the tanker, and the date on which it was seized, were not disclosed. The Arab peace force last week moved into a number of landing points formerly used by conservatives and leftists for the import of goods. Both sides had exchanged accusations that these points were used for smuggling arms into the country during the 19-months of fighting in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Arab peace force stepped up its activities in the Bekaa Plain of central Lebanon today, collecting additional heavy weapons from Lebanese Army units there. Well-informed sources said the force had moved additional men into the region today. The Voice of Lebanon Radio controlled by the rightwing Phalangists, reported that the force had searched the Bekaa village of Deir Al Ahmar, where it picked up heavy weapons which were to have been taken to Al Arz barracks in the area. Because the roads were cut, the transfer has not been possible, the radio said. The force itself issued no official statement on the new operations. The radio also reported that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat had met in the village of Chehaniyeh, 30 kms east of Beirut, on Saturday evening to discuss the November 1969 Cairo accord between Lebanon and the Palestinians involving both heavy weapons and the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon. The daily Al Nahar reported today that the United States had given Lebanon assurances that Israel would undertake no aggression against southern Lebanon as a result of the Arab peace force deployment. Israel had issued stern warnings against any attempt by the force to cross into the "red line" buffer zone in southern Lebanon which Israel deemed crucial to its security. (In Kuwait, the weekly Al Yaqza said today that Lebanese conservative forces had transferred their heavy weaponry into Israel to keep it out of the hands of the Arab force. The weapons were taken aboard Israeli boats from Jounieh to Naharyia, in upper Galilee, the weekly said, or to certain Christian villages near the Israeli border.) It was officially announced tonight that President Sarkis will pay an official visit to Damascus on Wednesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez Assad. Israeli political circles suggested today that Syria would withdraw its forces from the southern border town of Nabatiyeh when the U.S. Secretary of State arrives in the Middle East on his scheduled visit. The political circles, basing their theory on Israeli-U.S. contacts, said that by withdrawing from Nabatiyeh when Mr. Vance arrived in the Middle East, they would be making a goodwill gesture toward him.

Vance: Geneva conference on M.E. crucial this year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that this will be a favourable year to work for peace in the Middle East because of three main factors. He listed them to reporters here as an end to the civil war in Lebanon, a new cohesion among moderate Arab states and the willingness of all parties to resume the Geneva talks. Addressing his first press conference since taking over the State Department in President Carter's new administration, Mr. Vance said: "It seems to me that the factors are right to proceed during this year. I think if this is allowed to drag out and we do not proceed to a conference with respect to the settlement of the Middle East issues, all kinds of disruptive factors may occur."

Fahmi: U.S., Soviet Union must define clear Middle East policies

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Egypt today called on the United States and Soviet Union to define the policies ever a settlement of the Middle East problem. "Unless they have definite and clear views on the subject there would not be much use for them as co-chairman of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference," Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi told reporters. The conference, to try to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute, convened on Dec. 21, 1973, following the 1973 Middle East war. But it adjourned after two days. Egypt is among Arab countries anxious to resume peace moves this year. President Anwar Sadat has said 1977 should be the year of peace in the Middle East. Mr. Fahmi said today he would like to believe that the U.S. and Soviet Union had a bigger role in bringing peace to the region than merely rotating chairmanship of the Geneva conference with the U.N. secretary general. He also said the European countries should define their own policies and not simply follow the footsteps of the two superpowers. Mr. Fahmi excluded France and West Germany from criticism. They both adopted a clear and steady policy towards the Middle East crisis, he said.

JUNBLATT MAY VISIT DAMASCUS

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (JT). — Contacts are underway to effect a rapprochement between Lebanon's leftwing parties and the Syrian government, informed sources here said today. The sources added that the contacts had been underway for some time and that Mr. Kamal Junblatt, leader of the Popular Progressive Party is expected to visit Damascus soon to seal the reconciliation efforts. Mr. Junblatt refused to comment when contacted at his home in the Lebanese capital. "I am leading the Indian way of life... So I cannot say anything this week... Perhaps next week," he said.

EGYPT WILL NOT TOLERATE DELAY

In an interview conducted in Cairo and published in Amman Monday by the Jordan Times' sister publication Al Ra'i, Mr. Fahmi said that his country would not allow a delay in resuming the Geneva conference. He told Al Ra'i that Egyptian diplomacy was "strongly knocking on all doors and we shall not accept any attempt to obstruct or delay the reconvening of the conference."

CYRUS VANCE'S VISIT REFLECTS U.S. INTEREST

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry source said here today the visit next month of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reflects the interest of the new American administration in the Middle East problem. The source, noting that this would be Mr. Vance's first trip abroad since he assumed office, said it also indicated that President Carter gave utmost priority to the Middle East.

ated settlement have, for the moment at least, received a serious blow," Mr. Vance said. Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's attitude had "created a new and more dangerous situation," he went on and rulers of the Rhodesia "should understand clearly that they cannot count in any circumstances on any form of American assistance in their efforts to prevent majority rule." Referring to present Soviet-American relations, Mr. Vance said he will visit Moscow in March at a date yet to be fixed to try to re-open negotiations for a follow-up Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) treaty. On NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), Mr. Vance said that he was sending an envoy to Greece and Turkey soon to try to arrange a complete normalisation of relations between the two countries and the U.S. The envoy, expected to be former Defence Secretary Clark Clifford, will also try to find a way of settling the Cyprus question, Mr. Vance said. Of U.S. relations with Cuba, Mr. Vance -- contrary to his predecessor Henry Kissinger -- said he did not consider the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for normalising Cuban-U.S. relations.

Waldheim starts M.E. peace mission

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31 (R). — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim prepared to leave on a critical Middle East peace mission tonight after warning that if Arabs and Israelis do not soon move towards a settlement they will be at war again within two years. The principal purpose of his tour of five Middle East capitals is to work out with Arab and Israeli leaders a formula for the reconvening in the spring of the Geneva peace conference. This has been in recess since a brief session under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union in December, 1973. During his tour, beginning in Cairo on Wednesday, Dr. Waldheim will confer with P.L.O. leader Yasser Arafat. The secretary general will visit Damascus, Beirut, Amman and occupied Jerusalem and go on to Nicosia on Feb. 12 for a meeting with Cypriot President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş.

In a busy final day in his office, Dr. Waldheim heard the views of a number of visiting delegates on the Middle East question. All five Nordic ambassadors called on him as a group. The Nordic countries have been active in U.N. peace-keeping operations in the area. The new chief U.S. delegate, Andrew Young, was to see the secretary general this afternoon to present his credentials and discuss the Middle East and Southern African problems. Japanese ambassador Isao Abe was another caller. Mr. Waldheim also had talks with his top secretariat advisers -- Under-secretaries-general Roberto Guyer of Argentina and Brian Unquhart of Britain, both specialists on the Middle East and Cyprus, are accompanying him on the tour. The party's travel plans called for a first stop at Geneva, where they will spend tomorrow night, and departure by special aircraft for Cairo on Wednesday morning. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi invited Dr. Waldheim to make the trip. Later the General Assembly instructed him to hold consultations with the parties concerned, including the PLO, to try to reconvene the Geneva conference by the end of March. Dr. Waldheim said earlier this month that the deadline was premature. After conferring in Washington last Friday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he said he felt the meeting could take place before the end of June.

Arab peace forces seize tanker in Jiyeh

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — The Arab peace force, policing the latest truce in Lebanon, has seized a tanker trying to unload at Jiyeh, south of Beirut, official sources said here tonight. They said the ship, now under heavy guard, had violated a recent decision that the transport of fuels be confined to the Lebanese government. The name and tonnage of the tanker, and the date on which it was seized, were not disclosed. The Arab peace force last week moved into a number of landing points formerly used by conservatives and leftists for the import of goods. Both sides had exchanged accusations that these points were used for smuggling arms into the country during the 19-months of fighting in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Arab peace force stepped up its activities in the Bekaa Plain of central Lebanon today, collecting additional heavy weapons from Lebanese Army units there. Well-informed sources said the force had moved additional men into the region today. The Voice of Lebanon Radio controlled by the rightwing Phalangists, reported that the force had searched the Bekaa village of Deir Al Ahmar, where it picked up heavy weapons which were to have been taken to Al Arz barracks in the area. Because the roads were cut, the transfer has not been possible, the radio said. The force itself issued no official statement on the new operations. The radio also reported that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat had met in the village of Chehaniyeh, 30 kms east of Beirut, on Saturday evening to discuss the November 1969 Cairo accord between Lebanon and the Palestinians involving both heavy weapons and the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon. The daily Al Nahar reported today that the United States had given Lebanon assurances that Israel would undertake no aggression against southern Lebanon as a result of the Arab peace force deployment. Israel had issued stern warnings against any attempt by the force to cross into the "red line" buffer zone in southern Lebanon which Israel deemed crucial to its security. (In Kuwait, the weekly Al Yaqza said today that Lebanese conservative forces had transferred their heavy weaponry into Israel to keep it out of the hands of the Arab force. The weapons were taken aboard Israeli boats from Jounieh to Naharyia, in upper Galilee, the weekly said, or to certain Christian villages near the Israeli border.) It was officially announced tonight that President Sarkis will pay an official visit to Damascus on Wednesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez Assad. Israeli political circles suggested today that Syria would withdraw its forces from the southern border town of Nabatiyeh when the U.S. Secretary of State arrives in the Middle East on his scheduled visit. The political circles, basing their theory on Israeli-U.S. contacts, said that by withdrawing from Nabatiyeh when Mr. Vance arrived in the Middle East, they would be making a goodwill gesture toward him.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor: Jassim Tufayh
Deputy Managing Editor: Bassam Bahatt
Senior Editor: Saleem Nabbias

Board of Directors:
 Juma'a Hammad, Mohamed Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed, Responsible Editor: Mohamed Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
 JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
 University Road - P.O. Box 6718 - Amman, Jordan
 Tel: 97171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Ras)

Opportunity among the cold weather

The worsening weather-and-energy situation in the United States has reached the point where thousands of workers are being laid off, industrial output (and therefore the economic recovery) slows down, and the number of homeless people rises daily. The situation is grim, and many people are being shocked into the realization that their comfortable mechanised lifestyle is, in fact, vulnerable to the vagaries of nature and the weak links in our complex industrial societies.

The shock of what is happening has already prodded President Carter to rush emergency legislation to the Congress, though this legislation by nature is only intended to get the U.S. through the next few frigid winter weeks. The shock has also given the U.S. (and its industrial allies, one hopes) the impetus to forge ahead with drawing up a coherent long-term energy policy.

The appointment of Mr. James Schlesinger as the American energy czar will surely help this process along more quickly and more realistically than it would otherwise have moved. After the 1973 "energy crisis" in the West, everybody talked about the need for energy policies, but nobody did anything about it. Now, with another winter of hardships, and even turmoil, the Americans are likely to take the lead in serious energy policy formulation among the Western industrial states, and probably among all the 24 OECD nations.

This should be viewed by the rest of the world as an opportunity. The OPEC states in particular must not allow this period to pass by without turning it into a real opportunity for real international co-operation.

We suggest that it would be a fine and wise move for the OPEC states to collectively approach the OECD or the International Energy Agency with an offer for joint work on research into alternate energy sources that can partly replace oil and gas. The OPEC states could certainly contribute several billion dollars into a multinational energy research and development fund, with matching contributions from the industrial states. The money could be used to set up a quasi-commercial multinational company that would work on developing commercially feasible alternate energy sources. When such new energy systems are marketed and put into use, perhaps 5, 10 or 25 years from now, the resulting revenues, or even profits, could be shared among those who contributed initially to the fund and the energy company. Thus the whole world would benefit from the new energy research that takes place, and the oil producers would find one more good outlet to invest some of their surplus cash. The financial motive is secondary, but if it is handled prudently it could double the good reasons why the OPEC states should now approach the Western industrial states with some ideas of this sort.

This is the kind of international cooperation that must take place if future generations are to be spared the disastrous and needless difficulties that people are now experiencing in the United States. President Carter seems to be serious about pursuing energy programmes and economic cooperation with the developing states. We are sitting on an opportunity to do both, and it should not be missed.



U.S. Congress sizes up Carter, and, so far, likes what it sees

By William Scally

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — The United States Congress got its chance to size up President Jimmy Carter this week and, on balance, it liked what it saw. The man from Plains, Georgia, a stranger to the Washington political scene, stumbled once or twice on the introductory trail.

But congressional leaders felt he had made a good start with the first full week's official business since the Jan. 20 inauguration. "The honeymoon will last for eight years," said Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd. But he added that "there will be some pretty serious spats on the way."

Congress and the White House are both in Democrat hands for the first time since Lyndon Johnson relinquished office in 1969.

One complaint about Mr. Carter this weekend was that his aides had occasionally been remiss in consulting with Congress. It was said that advance checks, with members of the Senate Intelligence Committee,

might have disclosed that Mr. Carter would not win approval for the nomination of Mr. Theodore Sorensen as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

This would have avoided the embarrassment of his withdrawal later. There have also been some complaints about failure to bring Congress into the planning of energy legislation and on lack of liaison on presidential appointments.

But Mr. Carter was getting full marks today for his handling of the country's affairs since the inauguration. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are supporting measures he has put forward to stimulate the U.S. economy.

Republican Senator Jacob Javits of New York said the president's bill was "in the ball park" (close to acceptance). The decision to send Vice President Walter Mondale abroad to reassure America's allies is regarded as a statesman-like act.

The Carter administration is also expected to win friends in

Congress with its new, tough lines on human rights among signatories of the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

At Helsinki, the Western and Soviet bloc signatories undertook to liberalise human freedoms as well as not to change national frontiers by force.

This week, the State Department charged Czechoslovakia with violating the 35-nation agreement by detaining and harassing human rights activists. It followed this up with a warning to the Soviet Union against trying to intimidate dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Democratic Congressman Don Fraser, whose International Relations subcommittee has conducted lengthy investigations into human rights abuses, welcomed the State Department action as thoroughly justified.

There was also praise for the speed with which the president acted to send Congress emergency legislation to deal with a natural gas shortage brought about by bitterly cold weather over much of the eastern United States.

Says on eve of M.E. tour Waldheim: Step-by-step approach has failed to resolve Mideast conflict

AMMAN, (R) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was quoted here Monday as saying that he would meet Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat during his Middle Eastern tour.

He told the daily newspaper Al-Dustour in an interview in New York, published here Monday, he would be meeting the Palestinian leader to discuss the situation in the Middle East and ways and means to resume peace negotiations.

Mr. Waldheim was due to leave New York Monday on a visit to five Middle East nations aimed at a resumption of the 1973 Geneva peace conference.

Asked by the correspondent of Al-Dustour in New York when and where he would meet Mr. Arafat, he said "I cannot tell you where or when will the meeting take place."

Asked about the step-by-step policy which was adopted by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in dealing with the Middle East problem, Mr. Waldheim said that policy had failed to solve the Middle East issues though it resulted in disengagement agreements.

"I think we are in need of a world initiative which will deal with all the aspects of the Middle East problem."

"It is now necessary to start a new approach and float new ideas. This is why I am embarking on my visit; I shall discuss new methods which may make possible a resumption of negotiations and the reconvening of the Geneva conference," he was quoted as saying.

Asked if he expected the Geneva conference to resume before the Israeli elections next May, Mr. Waldheim said: "Any measure in this respect can only take place in agreement with all the parties concerned."

"I cannot impose anything on any of the parties," he added. Mr. Waldheim envisaged an opening meeting in Geneva in the spring and the formation of working committees which could begin their discussions any time which the parties to the conference regarded as opportune.

But he said the talks in Geneva could take a long time before an agreement could be achieved.

In an earlier development, Mr. Waldheim said in New York Sunday that he feared the outbreak of a new Middle East war in two years' time unless a negotiating breakthrough was achieved this year in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Waldheim said there was now a readiness on both sides to be more flexible.

interviewed on television, he declared: "I have no illusion. My mission will be extremely difficult and I'm afraid if we were unable to achieve a breakthrough in the negotiating process this year, that we will have another Middle East war in two years' time."

The secretary general, who will visit Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, and also hold talks in Nicotia on the Cyprus problem, said he had the firm impression that the Arab governments were ready to accept the existence of Israel and, in the course of an overall settlement, to recognise Israel.

Referring to talk of creating a Palestinian state in the West

Bank and the Gaza Strip, both now under Israeli control, he said such a state "would need some sort of political ties with Israel, because it would be too small to survive economically alone."

He reiterated that it would not be possible to settle the Middle East problem without settling the Palestinian question.

Commenting on last week's meeting between Cyprus President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas, the secretary general said the talks went "quite well, particularly logically," although no breakthrough had been achieved.

Nimeiri confirms summit will be held with heads of state of Egypt, Syria

KHARTOUM, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri has confirmed that a tripartite summit with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian head of state Hafiz Assad will be held here next month.

It will be followed almost immediately by another summit in Riyadh, hosted by Saudi Arabia's King Khaled. President Nimeiri said the first summit will deal with proposals for integrating the three states, the prospects of resuming the Geneva Middle East conference and strengthening Arab solidarity.

He said it was up to Arab countries to decide Palestinian representation at a Geneva conference. He thought planned visits to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim would remove some of the obstacles to reconvening the Geneva talks.

Speaking at a press conference, Gen. Nimeiri again urged rich Arab countries to extend financial aid to Egypt to help it through its economic crisis.

Such aid would help Egypt to perform its duty of "defending" Arab countries, he said, adding that it would only be the amount Egypt had spent in protecting Arab countries in four wars since 1948, through arms purchases and troop deployment.

He described Egypt as the "base and foundation" of an Arab state in development and prosperity standards in Arab countries.

Referring to recent incidents in Egypt and to last July Libyan-backed "invasion" of Sudan, Gen. Nimeiri said the both events should be seen "within the context of a new plot by certain big powers using petty leaders, with the aim of stopping progress made by governments and regimes in the Arab area."

He said that the recent arrests of six leading communists in Sudan appeared up to now to have no connection with recent events in Egypt.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Register this important part of your life (spent in the Arab World) in 2 beautiful 8x10 inch color portraits plus 2-5x7s plus 10 wallets for only JDS.000 (Arab head dress plus abaya) can be rented for 250 J.S. only.

Develop and print are done in USA labs. Delivery in 3-5 weeks. Bus. hrs. 3.30-6.30 p.m. Tel. for reservation 231286. Al Beit Al Ahyad Bldg, opp. Greek Orth. Church, Amman.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	16:30 Easy listening
7:00 Morning melodies	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:30 News	17:30 Pop session
7:40 News report	18:00 News summary
8:00 Sign off	18:05 Pop session
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:00 News summary	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
13:05 Pop session	19:00 News
14:00 News	19:10 News reports
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off
14:30 Arabs in history	
15:00 Cocorot hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	10:00 Arabic series
6:00 Quran	Channel 6:
6:05 Cartoons	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Walt Disney	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 The last of the Basquets
Channel 3:	9:10 Rich man poor man
7:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Hawaii 5-0
9:20 Reportage	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	University (44554) Central (24217)
Amman:	
Mohammad Farhan (56303)	Zarqa:
Fayez Jalouka (51012)	Ahu Leil
Irbid:	Royal
Taha Ababoeh	
Zarqa:	
Barakat Shajrawi	
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	Tala (25021)
Jahaj Jaufa (77444)	Tower (21028)
Jerusalem (21370)	Khayam (41541)
	Nahda (63003)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	19:40 Beirut (MEA)
	00:30 Rome (Alitalia)
7:30 Baghdad (IA)	Departures:
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	8:00 Beirut
8:40 Dubai	8:30 Baghdad (IA)
9:30 Kuwait (KAC)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:40 Karachi, Kuwait (BA)	10:15 Kuwait (KAC)
11:15 Beirut	10:30 Cairo
11:15 Damascus, Aleppo	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	11:25 London (BA)
14:10 Agaba (SAA)	12:00 Aqaba (SAA)
15:00 Cairo	13:00 Athens (GA)
17:10 Londou	14:45 D. anascus (SAA)
17:15 Paris, Rome	19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
18:10 Madrid, Athens	21:00 Jeddah
18:15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	22:55 Doha, Muscat

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 57777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37069
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44283
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

VOICE OF AMERICA

03:00 The Breakfast Show ; 03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT ; News, Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT ; An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports	18:00 Special English. News. Feature ; Science in the News, News Summary.
06:30 News; 24 hours News Roundup, Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT ; An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports	18:30 Now Music USA News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses.
07:00 News; 24 hours News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary	19:30 VOA Magazine, Americana, Science, Cultural, Letters.
07:30 Sarah Ward	20:00 Special English. News. Music USA (Jazz).
07:45 A History of Food	20:15 VOA World Report ; News ... newsmakers' voices ... correspondents' reports ... background features ... media commentaries, ... news analyses.
08:00 News	
08:15 Short Story	
08:30 Composer and Interpreter	
09:00 News; U.K. Press Review	
09:15 The World Today	
09:30 Financial News	
09:45 Look Ahead	
10:15 Ulster '77	
10:30 Comedy Playhouse	
11:00 News; News about Britain	
11:15 Origins of Industry	
11:30 Sports International	
12:00 Radio Newsreel	
12:15 The Pleasure's Yours	
12:45 Sports Round-up	
13:00 News; 24 hours	
13:30 Life and Times of Sir Noel Coward	
14:15 Report on Religion	

BBC RADIO

05:00 News; 24 hours	14:30 Talkabout
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newsreel
05:45 The World Today	15:15 Outlook
06:00 News; Press Review	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 Folk and Country	16:15 Lord's Peter Wimsey; Clouds of Witness
07:00 News; 24 hours	16:45 The World Today
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:00 News
07:45 A History of Food	17:09 Books and Writers
08:00 News	17:30 Take One
08:15 Short Story	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:30 Composer and Interpreter	18:00 News; News about Britain
09:00 News; U.K. Press Review	18:15 Radio Newsreel
09:15 The World Today	18:30 Talkabout
09:30 Financial News	19:00 Outlook; News Summary
09:45 Look Ahead	19:42 Stock Market Report
10:15 Ulster '77	19:45 One Piano, Four Hands
10:30 Comedy Playhouse	20:00 News; 24 hours
11:00 News; News about Britain	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
11:15 Origins of Industry	21:00 Business and Industry
11:30 Sports International	21:15 Ulster '77
12:00 Radio Newsreel	21:30 Farming World
12:15 The Pleasure's Yours	22:00 News; The World Today
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
13:00 News; 24 hours	22:35 Aria
13:30 Life and Times of Sir Noel Coward	22:45 Sports Round-up
14:15 Report on Religion	23:00 News; Commentary
	23:15 Nature Notebook

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Step traditional costumes shown in modern design

(JT) — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, under the leadership of Minister Ghaleb Barakat, gave a Monday night at the Intercontinental Hotel a wide selection of Jordanian traditional costumes in modern designs representing the different cities and towns of Jordan were displayed.

by ministers, ambassadors, representatives of the various business and travel organisations as well as senior officials. Following the dinner a wide selection of Jordanian traditional costumes in modern designs representing the different cities and towns of Jordan were displayed.

The costumes were designed and made by Mrs. Lella Jiryas, who had indeed excelled in the contemporary use of traditional designs as she used old and new skills in mixing and combining materials, colours and shapes into a new creation — a reflection and inspiration of Jordan national and cultural heritage. The programme was very well received and the guests were extremely impressed with the creativity and excellence of the Jordanian fine craftsmanship.



Miss Muna in a national dress from Madaba



Miss Rima in a national dress from Jerusalem.

IMPORTANT NOTE TO EMBASSIES AND COMPANIES

We have furnished and unfurnished villas and apartments to let or sell. We also have pieces of land to sell in Amman area and around Yarmouk University, Irbid area. Contact Lana Trading Company (Abu Sabher), Tel. 23261, Jabal Al Hussein, Amman.

APPLICANTS ARE INVITED TO JOIN MULTINATIONAL BANKING GROUP FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN JORDAN

Requirements: Graduates in Business Administration (preferably MBA's), Economics and Accounting. Good knowledge of English.

Applications, which will be treated confidentially, should be made in writing, giving curriculum vitae, and submitted before February 15, 1977 to:

Personnel Manager
P.O. Box 5055
Amman, Jordan

Bavarian minister says: W. Germany contributes 50% of development loans

AMMAN (JNA). — Fifty per cent of Jordan's foreign development loans have been provided for by the West German government, the minister of economy and transport of Bavaria, in West Germany said here Sunday.

The Bavarian minister who was speaking to the Jordan News Agency added that this denotes the good relations existing between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany and which could be further improved.

Five thousand Jordanians are working in Germany, he added. He reiterated Bavaria's intent to participate in the various Jordanian development projects through its firms and institutes.

The Bavarian delegation had arrived here Thursday evening on a three-day exploratory visit to study the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

During the delegation's visit, its members met with H.H. Crown Prince Hassan, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, and the director of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB). Discussions centred in particular on the Potash and Copper industries.

The Bavarian minister said that he will work to increase West German participation in the implementation of the Jordanian agricultural projects.

The visit of the Bavarian delegation coincides with the signature of an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the EEC and Jordan on Jan. 18.

Exports to Arab states increase by 9% in Sept.

AMMAN (JNA). — Foreign trade statistics issued by the General Statistics Department shows that Jordan's exports to the Arab countries increased by nine per cent during September, 1976 as against the same month in 1975, while its imports increased by 30.6 for the same period.

This increase brought up Jordan's exports from the Arab countries to about JD 1.6 million and its imports to about JD 2.5 million for the same month.

Fruits, beverages, drugs, cigarettes, plastics, woollen cloth and ready-made clothes were Jordan's exports to the Arab countries, while its imports included sheep, sulphur acid, woollen and silk cloth, wood and raw petrol.

Jordan, Syria to unify laws of investment

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Economic Committee starts a series of meetings here Tuesday noon to discuss means to unify encouragement of investments legislation in the two countries.

Jordan will be represented at the meetings by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Fathi Al Jabban.

The Syrian delegation is due to arrive here Tuesday morning via Ramtha.

NATIONAL NOTES

AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Monday received the Soviet ambassador to Jordan and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires here.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani Monday received the Greek and United Kingdom ambassadors to Jordan with whom he discussed ways to boost bilateral economic and commercial relations.

AMMAN. — The Foreign Ministry secretary general received the French, Swiss and Chilean ambassadors to Jordan Monday.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Ghaleb Barakat Monday returned from a week-long visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a tourism cooperation protocol to enable periodic meetings between officials of the tourism sector in both countries.

AMMAN. — The Encouragement of Investment Committee of the Ministry of Industry will hold a meeting Tuesday to discuss the possibility of exempting a number of Jordanian industries from customs duties, in implementation of the government's policy to encourage the participation of the private sector in the development process.

AMMAN. — Dr. Mahmoud Al Ghoul, Professor at the Yarmouk University and Antiquities Advisor to the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (AECSCO) Monday left here for Morocco to attend the Arab antiquities conference to be held in Marrakech Feb. 1-9.

AMMAN. — A book exhibition to include all that has been published on Jordan in various languages will be held here in June, it was decided Monday by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:		
U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
German mark	137.6	138.0
French franc	67.1	67.4
Swiss franc	132.5	132.9
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.8	38.0
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.6
Lebanese pound	111.1	112.4
Syrian pound	82.0	82.3
Iraqi dinar	940.0	943.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,145	1,153
Egyptian pound	470.0	480.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	735.0
UAE dirham	84.8	85.7

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE OFFICE
SALIBA AND RIZK SHUKRI
RIZK
AMMAN
KING Faisal STREET
P.O. Box 8729
Tel. 39205 - 36820 - Telex: 1443

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

The ladies of the White Beds Society, both president and members, express their gratitude to the Chinese Embassy for recently offering them a variety of furniture and electric equipment as a donation to the Society.

A bazaar, including this donation, will be held in several weeks time at a date to be announced.

The profits from the bazaar will help in accomplishing the goals of the society, especially in the final preparation of the Golden Age Home, which is expected to be complete at the end of this year.

It is worth stating that the Chinese Embassy in Jordan, through the ladies of this mission, have helped the L.W.B. Society on many occasions. They participated with the help of other foreign embassies in Jordan and the society in holding three International Evenings in the last three years.

They held a bazaar last year, the profits from which were kindly offered to the society for the benefit of its goals.

The society wishes more success for the Republic of China for the sake of mankind.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

FURNITURE

Scandinavian Show Room
The heavy furniture for every taste and pocket.

INSURANCE

SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM
INSURANCE
AMMUN & SONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. Box 222, AMMAN TEL. - 22324-9
TELEX 1222-8-1529

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS
TEL. 25767

RESTAURANTS

babalu RESTAURANT
Wine and dine with your family and friends in our European relaxing atmosphere whilst enjoying our famous cuisine.
Daily breakfast with buffet
WABE, ABU EL SAUD
REASONABLE PRICES FULLY COMFORTED
JABAL AMMAN - 2ND CIRCLE - TEL. 4175

SNACK BAR RESTAURANT
Open daily for breakfast, lunch & dinner
Pizza, Steaks & Hamburger
Take-away service
THIRD CIRCLE - JABAL AMMAN - NEAR JORDAN INTERCITY
TEL. 44581

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB
opens for lunch an elegant oriental BUFFET
TEL. : 82181 AMMAN

MERRYLAND
Presenting THE GREENDOLLS
OF BUSINESS LUNCHEON & DANCING DINNER
Reservations: Tel. 30247 / 30371 - 72

TRAVEL

FOR YOUR EVERY TRAVEL NEED...
JORDAN TOURIST & TRANSPORT CALLIE
Kamk
TEL. 25174 & 25175
KING HUSSEIN ST.

PHILADELPHIA RENT-A-CAR
All new Excellent insurance Normal rates
Tel. 25191

DAMASCUS
Luggage, oil-conditioned clothes, laundry, Amman & returning from Damascus four times daily. Departures from Amman at 7am, 9am, 11am, 1pm, 3pm, 5pm. In case services includes refreshments on board and handling of all passport formalities by our JETT houses.
JORDAN EXPRESS TOURIST TRANSPORT CO. LTD.
TEL. 64146-64147, 608, 8088.
CABLE: PULLMAN

AVIS
AIRPORT 56347 AMMAN 41350 - 44355

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING TRANSIT INSURANCE
WORLD WIDE SERVICES
10th FLOOR, 27th, 27th & 28th FLOOR, 27th FLOOR, AMMAN - JORDAN

BOUTIQUES

La Boutique
GASTON MARIET
MEMBER CAROL

FLOWER SHOPS

Jordan Flowers
2nd Circle, Jabal Amman
Tel. 44155

Bouquet
تلويح - 1742 - عمان - الاقواس
SHMESSARY ST. TEL. 67820
AMMAN - JORDAN

To advertise in this section
phone 67811-2-3

MISC.

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.
For reservations call 24421
Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman

Salon Sarkis
BAGLAVIA ST. JABAL WEIBDEH, AMMAN, JORDAN
Most up-to-date hairstyles and cuts.
FIRST HAIRCUT IS ON US
● No appointments necessary.
● Competitive prices.
● Free parking.

Anis Beauty Salon
The very finest in hair and beauty care featuring well known NAHLA KHALIFEH using the finest cosmetics
by: Harriet Hubbard Ayer
JORDAN INS. BLDG. 1st. CIRCLE
JABAL AMMAN
Tel. 21107

JIMMY CARTER FACE TO FACE WITH GLOBAL REALITY

Third World demands for new order will test U.S. patience

Christian Science Monitor correspondent Takashi Oka -- in this first of five articles -- examines the global challenges, so different from past ones, awaiting President Jimmy Carter. Soviet-American rivalry still continues to plague the world, but now a much more dangerous conflict threatens us: that between the haves and the have-nots; the struggle for a just redistribution of the world's wealth.

By Takashi Oka
LONDON, (CSM). -- If mankind is not to regress into cycles of unstable peace alternating with destructive wars, it must find ways of managing peaceful change. Today, as a new administration takes office in Washington, this need for the effective management of change

Something more is, of course, required -- spiritual strength, and the recognition, as outgoing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger put it, that "all that is creative is ultimately a moral affirmation -- the faith that dares in the absence of certainty, the courage to go forward in the face of adversity" (essay in Time magazine of Dec. 27, 1976).
"For all its shortcomings," writes Zbigniew Brzezinski, Dr. Kissinger's incoming successor as national security adviser to the president, "America remains the globally creative and innovative society" (in Foreign Policy, summer 1976 issue). "The overall impact of America is to stimulate change."

The world the new administration faces is one of nuclear stalemate between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and of growing confrontation between the rich, industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe and Japan and the developing newer nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In both of these aspects there is danger. For 30 years, global peace (as distinct from regional and local wars) has rested first on American monopoly of the atomic bomb and then on an uneasy balance of nuclear terror between Washington and the Kremlin.

Fear of a nuclear holocaust is a powerful constraint. But if fear is the only constraint, it can be and is being eroded psychologically by the very detente both sides have perceived as the only alternative to a ruinously costly nuclear arms race.

It also is being eroded on the practical level by the unanimous effort being made by both sides to develop new weapons technologies. Detente has loosened the cement of alliance on the Western side. Once the fundamental conflict between East and West seems less formidable, there is breathing space for lesser conflicts within the Western world. Anti-communism is no longer a sufficient slogan to override these lesser conflicts.

Weapons development also reorders the effort to keep up the balance of terror. For some years the emphasis has been not on obtaining ever more awesome weapons of area-wide destruction, but on making weapons smaller, more precise, difficult to detect and to count.

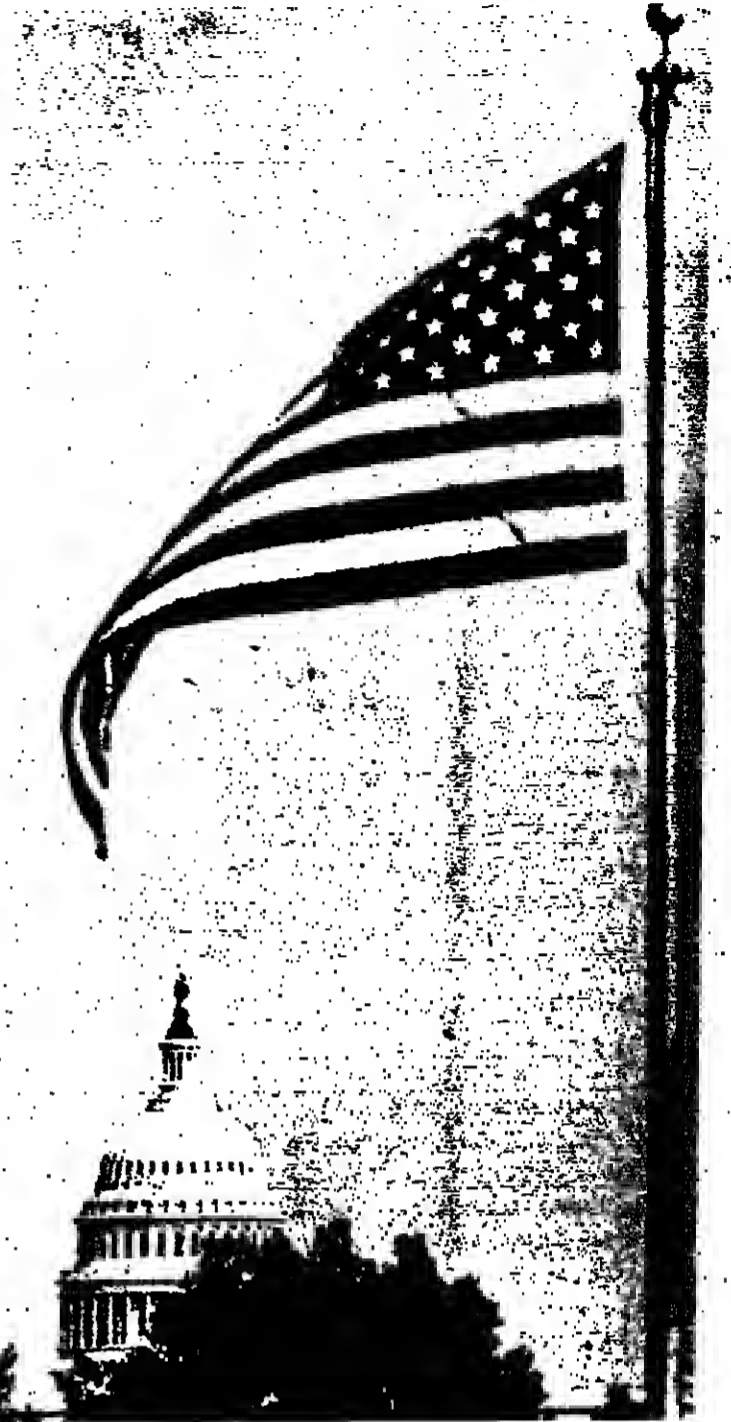
If ultimately some means is found of waging war without risking the utter annihilation of civilian populations, would political leaders now restrained by the fear of such annihilation be willing once again to contemplate war as "a continuation of political relations by other means," as the German military theorist von Clausewitz put it?

Some natural and political scientists may retort that this has become technologically impossible. It is equally possible to argue that if there is no change in the attitudes of men, men will eventually find it possible to get around even the most formidable of technological restraints.

Meanwhile, confrontation between the industrialized nations of the northern hemisphere and the developing nations of the south could in time become a greater danger to world peace than competitive detente and nuclear stalemate between the superpowers.
Here, during the past 30 years, there has been an important change in the developing nations' perceptions of the United States, the world's richest nation.
In the early postwar period of decolonization, the American Revolution and the recognition of America as the land of liberty molded the thinking of leaders like India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah. Even the commu-

Cuba and China came to appear as more attractive and more relevant examples than a United States which seemed to have forgotten its own revolutionary past.
The developing countries are many and various. Among them are countries with enormous problems of population and poverty, like India or Bangladesh. There are mini-states with populations of less than a million. There are states with rich development potential, like Indonesia, or Brazil, and others with little more than desert, like the lands bordering the Sahara.
The 40 poorest of these countries have per capita incomes of less than \$200 a year, a level that World Bank President Robert McNamara characterizes as one of "absolute

poverty," a level that the world community ignores to its own peril.
The developing nations may seem to have little in common save discontent with their present lot and resentment of the rich industrialized nations that have framed the economic rules by which the world market is run and still more or less control it to suit themselves.
Aid from the rich countries is both accepted and resented as a form of charity. What the developing nations say they really want is protection against inflation in the rich countries, and a measure of control over price fluctuations of the commodities upon which their livelihoods may depend -- copper or iron, peanuts or sugar, coffee or cocoa or tin. Oil-rich developing nations have asserted control over their basic resource with a vengeance.
Others with important commodities are seeking to run these into weapons as well. Increasingly, the developing nations seem to be asserting a kind of trade unionism of the poor against the rich, of the many against the few.
From the Western viewpoint, perhaps the most alarming potential weapon is the threat of nuclear proliferation. Some Third World speakers already have brandished the possibility that if dialogue and discussion do not lead to a more equitable management of the world's trade and monetary systems, desperate nations of the developing world determined to force recognition of their claims will resort to nuclear blackmail.
This correspondent has attended symposia where, on the one hand, developing countries' representatives characterized as moderate have raised this threat, and on the other hand, industrialized countries' representatives who thought they were offering reasonable solutions to the problems of development have been castigated as advocates of naked old-fashioned imperialism.
In forum after forum, representatives from both sides have met only to find they



The rest of the world must look to Washington for compassionate leadership.

"The replacement of leadership based on hegemony with leadership based on persuasion and compromise will be difficult, perhaps impossible," Mrs. Whitman admits. "But this nation," she concludes, "was born of an impossible undertaking and today, as two centuries ago, there is no acceptable alternative."
Next: Ensuring American security in a changed world.



nist Ho Chi Minh used the American Declaration of Independence as the model for his own proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Americans themselves were generally sympathetic to the whole idea of decolonization, of nations winning their independence and determining their own futures.

But these perceptions were quickly confused by the United States' major international preoccupation after World War II -- the effort to contain a Stalinist Soviet Union which threatened to expand into Western Europe and which in Asia precipitated the Korean war.

The containment of communism took precedence over support for national independence or human liberties. Governments of developing nations were supported according to how anti-communist they were rather than by how free. The war in Vietnam was justified by the worldwide struggle against what Washington considered to be the worse tyranny of communism.

And so, in many of the developing countries, the United States came to be seen as the friend of dictators and of juntas, as the upholder of the status quo, as the supporter of privilege and position.

To those who fought for change in their own countries,

poverty," a level that the world community ignores to its own peril.

The developing nations may seem to have little in common save discontent with their present lot and resentment of the rich industrialized nations that have framed the economic rules by which the world market is run and still more or less control it to suit themselves.

Aid from the rich countries is both accepted and resented as a form of charity. What the developing nations say they really want is protection against inflation in the rich countries, and a measure of control over price fluctuations of the commodities upon which their livelihoods may depend -- copper or iron, peanuts or sugar, coffee or cocoa or tin. Oil-rich developing nations have asserted control over their basic resource with a vengeance.

Others with important commodities are seeking to run these into weapons as well. Increasingly, the developing nations seem to be asserting a kind of trade unionism of the poor against the rich, of the many against the few.

From the Western viewpoint, perhaps the most alarming potential weapon is the threat of nuclear proliferation. Some Third World speakers already have brandished the possibility that if dialogue and discussion do not lead to a more equitable management of the world's trade and monetary systems, desperate nations of the developing world determined to force recognition of their claims will resort to nuclear blackmail.

This correspondent has attended symposia where, on the one hand, developing countries' representatives characterized as moderate have raised this threat, and on the other hand, industrialized countries' representatives who thought they were offering reasonable solutions to the problems of development have been castigated as advocates of naked old-fashioned imperialism.
In forum after forum, representatives from both sides have met only to find they

were talking at, rather than to, each other.

For conflicts within countries, say between labor and management, impartial arbiters can be found. For international confrontations only the good sense of the leaders themselves can serve as arbiter and mediator.

Whether the question is energy or food, resources, development aid or trade, President-elect Carter's new team will find its negotiating and conflict-management skills tested to the utmost.

Nor are these problems from which the United States can gracefully retire. Washington may have neither the inclination nor the means to act singlehandedly, as the policeman of the Western world. But the United States' weight in world affairs, whether military or political or economic, is so great that even inaction becomes a form of action.

"America as an Ordinary Country" is the title of recent compilation on the United States' changing role in international affairs. Prof. Richard Rosecrance of Cornell University, the editor of the book, maintains that the United States must henceforth accept the role of "balancer, peacemaker, and intermediary" rather than that of military leader or autocrat. This is what he and a panel of distinguished contributors apparently mean by America becoming an "ordinary country".

But America is not and cannot be an "ordinary country". This is both its burden and its glory. Its power, its influence, its ability to affect the world balance whether creatively or negatively are extraordinary, and wishful thinking cannot change this situation.

The economist Marina von Whitman's phrase "leadership without hegemony", is perhaps a more felicitous description of the new role that the United States is called upon to assume.

The United States is challenged, Mrs. Whitman maintained in a Foreign Policy article (autumn issue 1975) "to find the political will to modify our own short-term economic interests to the requirements of an international economic order which we no longer control, and in which many other participants now share power even if they do not always share responsibility."

(A) A stinging rebuff to President Carter.

(B) A warning to the new president that while the overwhelmingly Democratic-constituted Congress is going to cooperate with him -- he can count on no rubber stamp. However, it seems clear that this in no way ends the Carter honeymoon that both Republican and Democratic leaders have been predicting.

Instead, it is seen by observers here as somewhat of an exception, where Mr. Sorensen's own acts -- particularly those which involved the taking of classified information to the press -- were disturbing to many Senate Democrats as well as Republicans.
Before dropping out Mr. Sorensen had insisted, in his remarks to the Senate Intelligence Committee, that he had acted with propriety -- that the "leaks" had been approved by President John F. Kennedy at that time and that the assistant archivist of the United States had "informed me that (these papers) were regarded

of an impossible undertaking and today, as two centuries ago, there is no acceptable alternative."
Next: Ensuring American security in a changed world.

Senate rebuff over Sorenson warns Carter to expect tough Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). More than anything else the withdrawal of Theodore Sorensen from his Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) appointment in the face of Senate opposition is being interpreted by observers here as:

(A) A stinging rebuff to President Carter.

(B) A warning to the new president that while the overwhelmingly Democratic-constituted Congress is going to cooperate with him -- he can count on no rubber stamp. However, it seems clear that this in no way ends the Carter honeymoon that both Republican and Democratic leaders have been predicting.

Instead, it is seen by observers here as somewhat of an exception, where Mr. Sorensen's own acts -- particularly those which involved the taking of classified information to the press -- were disturbing to many Senate Democrats as well as Republicans.
Before dropping out Mr. Sorensen had insisted, in his remarks to the Senate Intelligence Committee, that he had acted with propriety -- that the "leaks" had been approved by President John F. Kennedy at that time and that the assistant archivist of the United States had "informed me that (these papers) were regarded

by both law and historic precedence as my own."
Mr. Sorensen, bucking what he said was a "substantial portion of the U.S. Senate (that) is not ready to accept my nomination," said he was withdrawing his name.
"It is equally clear," he explained after first delivering a written statement that sounded as though he would fight for confirmation, "that to continue fighting for the post would only handicap" the president.
By dropping out, Mr. Sorensen made the rebuff of Mr. Carter a little less than if he had persisted -- and then lost in the Senate vote.
But for days here the estimate of the damage that would be done to Mr. Carter should he lose the Sorensen appointment has been coming from politicians on both sides of the aisle in Congress -- and the consensus was that it would be considerable.
This same consensus focused on what many here see to be Mr. Carter's "bad judgment" in selecting Mr. Sorensen for the highly sensitive CIA appointment.
"Knowing what Carter knew about Sorensen," one observer said, "he should have known that he would encounter all kinds of trouble in being confirmed."
Beyond that, this observer continued, "Mr. Carter should have known better than put the controversial Mr. Sorensen in charge of the mu-put-upon CIA. I'm not saying Sorensen isn't clean. He probably is. But he's just been involved too much in politics the past to be the sort of person to head the CIA at a particular point in history."
"I know that George Bush was also highly political, and I guess he worked well. But Sorensen is a far more controversial figure than Mr. Bush."
The question being widely asked after Mr. Sorensen dropped his bombshell at the hearing was whether Mr. Carter had indicated to him that might be wise for him to withdraw.
But the early wisdom being expressed here takes Mr. Carter at his word -- that he was continuing to give Mr. Sorensen his full support.
Thus, it seems, that Sorensen, who had not sought the CIA appointment in the first place, had decided either he was, as he said, destined to lose -- or that the CIA position simply was worth battling for.



Villagers in India line up for food -- The confrontation between industrialized and developing countries is growing.

FLAT FOR RENT
Near Fifth Circle
Two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, extra bedroom or study, bathroom, kitchen, guest toilet, garage, garden, central heating.
PHONE 44300 -- JD 2,500.

AN APARTMENT FOR RENT
An apartment for rent in Shmeisani consisting of two bedrooms, dining room, sitting room and a terrace. 75 square metres with separate central heating.
PHONE 21300, AMMAN.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Announces a special family dinner of genuine Chinese cuisine and a special menu for the New Year 1977. Special take-out orders.
TEL. 61640 -- SEMEISANI, AMMAN

EUROPE AFRICA ASIA
BOEING 707
BOEING 737
VYV 6.6.6
Egypt Air
Amman office: King Hussein St., Tel. 35011

BOUTIQUE BIG SALE AT SPORT CITY

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines
Regular, direct and fast service on modern vessels from
JAPAN -- KOREA -- HONG KONG -- SINGAPORE TO AQABA
Loading ports and dates of arrival and departure:

Vessel's Name	YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	KOBE	BUSAN	HONG KONG	SINGAPORE	AQABA
HUDSON MARU	12/2	13/2	18/2	20/2	26/2	3/3/77	22/4/77

For your booking please apply to local agents:
T. GARGOUR & FILS.
Phone : 22307, 22308, 21050 -- Telex 1213
P.O. Box 419
King Hussein Street -- Amman.

طوكيو اور اسان

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

either vulnerable. East is.

NORTH
♠ J94
♥ 65
♦ KJ9
♣ A10875

EAST
♠ 872
♥ Q2
♦ AQ1087
♣ 53

SOUTH
♠ AK6
♥ AK9743
♦ 4
♣ K43

bidding:
West - South West - North
4♥ Pass Pass

ending lead: Six of ♠.

each suit. His only hope was to establish the club suit in dummy for a spade discard.

He had to guard against two things—he could not afford to let East gain the lead before the clubs were established, and he had to remove all the trumps from play, lest a defender ruff the third round of clubs, preventing declarer from getting his discard. Therefore, declarer had to hope that West held the long hearts, which was not unlikely in view of East's preempt.

When your contract depends on a specific tie of the cards, you must presume at that distribution exists, although that precept is to bring home his contract.

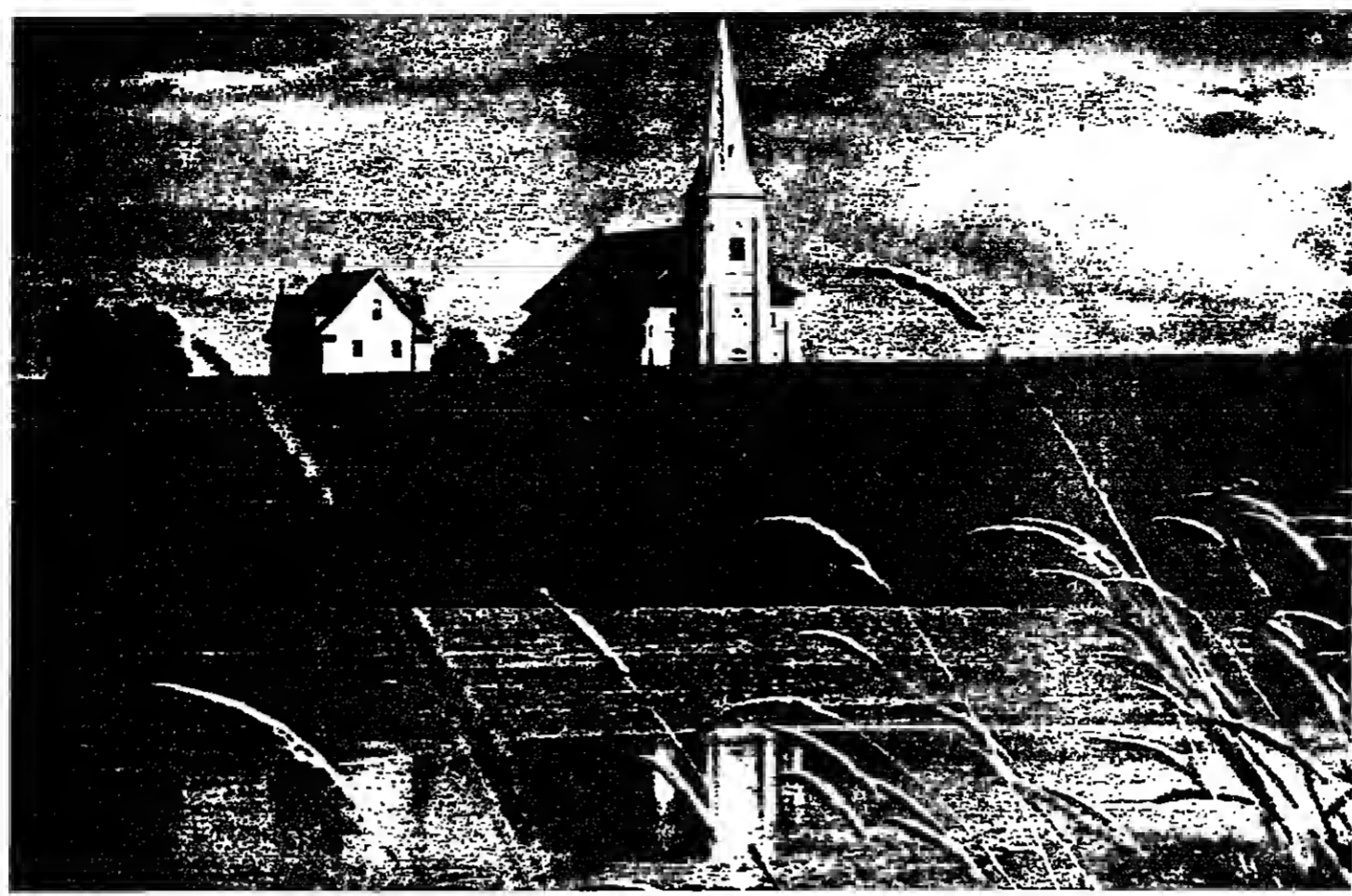
East's three diamond preempt put South in a difficult position—that, after all, is the purpose of a barrage bid, though he had the values for takeout double, South was sure that he could handle the subsequent auction, so he simply hid what he thought he could make. With all his strength in the opponents' suit, North had no intentions.

West led his top diamond, and South won the ten and made a fine shift to a spade. Declarer won the king and realized that he was in danger of losing a trick in

After winning the spade, declarer played the ace, king and another trump, and he was delighted when the suit broke and West had to win the third round. West could not afford to continue the attack on the spade suit, for that would present declarer with a third trick in the suit and the contract, so he exited with his remaining diamond. Declarer ruffed East's queen.

Now clubs had to be set up. Declarer cashed the king and led a low club. Had West followed low, declarer intended playing low from dummy, for if East followed suit it meant that the clubs were going to break. West did his best by going in with the jack, but declarer was not to be swayed. He played low, and the defenders were helpless. When East showed out, declarer had a marked club finesse to bring in the suit, so his only losers were a trick in each suit except for spades.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



LONELINESS -- but order -- out on Canada's Prince Edward Island.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning finds you with an unexpected benefit in a matter that concerns the home. Be sure to steer away from any frustrating conditions that could arise during the day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to have a firmer foundation to your life. Avoid one who is a troublemaker. Don't neglect to handle home affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Morning is the best time to consult associates. An unwise word could lead to trouble, so be sure to use tact.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Monetary affairs should be handled early in the day since later your thinking may not be so clear. Think constructively.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to maintain your poise if unexpected reverses come your way. Make plans for tomorrow in the evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) An adviser can give the information you need. Get busy and take care of accumulated duties. Be logical.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Accept some service from a friend in a gracious way. Postpone participation in a group affair. Relax at home tonight instead.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't neglect a business matter that requires your immediate attention. Study your financial situation and plan for the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have a new idea that is good but this is not the right time to put it in motion. Obtain important data you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Discuss a problematical affair with mate early in the day. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Talk with family members and make long-range plans for the future. Come to a better understanding with mate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan your activities today so that you get the maximum accomplished in the minimum of time. Take needed health treatments.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make arrangements early for recreation you want later in the day. Special attention you bestow on mate brings fine results now.

GRAFFITI

HALLO!
IS THIS 67171-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...

CAUTION:
MEN
WORRYING

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND
Eorl

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

"If you're not really mad, then why don't you let your face know?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

LIPTO
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SCOFIA
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GUNSLY
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ (Answers tomorrow)

Sunday's Jumbles: CRACK SIEGE GRUBBY PARODY
Answer: In many cases they're cut off from men—BEARDS

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

RICH MAN POOR MAN: CHAPTER 5
Tom becomes a wrestler to gain his living while Rudy becomes vice president of a company and goes back to search for his old girlfriend.

HAWAII 5-0: NINE DRAGONS - PART II
MacGarrett tortured by Chinese agent succeeds to escape and with the cooperation of the Hong Kong police stalks his enemy.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times—Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

PEANUTS

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE? THE BUS IS LEAVING!! WHO ARE YOU?
WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THIS BARN WITH AN BOY FRIEND?
THIS IS MY GRANDFATHER'S BARN! I CAN BE HERE IF I WANT TO!
AND I'M NOT YOUR BOY FRIEND!
YOU ARE TOO!
HE IS NOT!
LINUS LIKES ME BETTER THAN HE LIKES YOU!
HE DOES NOT!
THIS IS A FIELD TRIP?

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes

"I know the reason my blood pressure is a little high — I got your bill in the mail this morning."

OUT AND ABOUT

THE CROWN ROTISSERIE
Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361 ext. 5.

THE DIPLOMAT
First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592.
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

QUICK MEAL
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luweibdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30648. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abiyah School or CHS. Tel. 88968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

SHI WU STEAKHOUSE
Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luweibdeh. Tel. 22102/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

THE PARTISAN

WELL, I DON'T CARE IF IT HAD A BAD ENDING OR A GOOD ENDING—JUST SO IT DID END...

MUTE AND BIZ

JUST WHEN I WAS GETTING GOOD AT GOLF THE WINTER SETS IN AND I'M STUCK HERE IN MY ROOM!
I'VE AN IDEA—MAYBE I CAN PRACTICE MY PUTTING!

APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologises for the non-appearance of the daily crossword. Our stocks have literally run dry, and in the meantime we're awaiting our next batch from our suppliers in the U.S. We shall resume publication as soon as is humanly possible.

54 die as cold spell continues to grip U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — At least 54 people died over the weekend as a result of severe cold weather gripping the United States.

The deaths were attributed to heart attacks, frostbite and respiratory troubles. An estimated 200 people have died in the three weeks since the cold wave began.

Severe shortages of natural gas have forced thousands of factories to close as supplies are diverted to private homes in America's worst winter this century.

A bill being debated by the Senate to share out available gas supplies, which have dwindled in more than a dozen central and northeastern states, is not expected to have any immediate effect on the crisis.

The worst-hit states, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and New York are still digging out from weekend blizzards which swept down from the Arctic.

Some observers predicted the United States faces a long-term energy shortage.

Officials in Ohio estimated that one million people were out of work in the state, which is a leading supplier of parts to the Detroit car industry.

General Motors and Ford have already been forced to close some factories and G.M. Chairman Thomas Murphy said the company had lost production of 40,000 vehicles.

Vegetable prices have shot up because of the effect on winter crops in Florida.

Meteorologists said they expected no let-up in the weather during February.

Meanwhile in London, the dollar dipped on foreign exchange markets, reflecting fears that the severe weather conditions could in the short term hamper the country's economic recovery.

The dollar closed at 1.7153 against sterling from a rate of 1.7136 on Friday when it advanced after December figures for the Arctic.

Some observers predicted the United States faces a long-term energy shortage.

Mondale: We shall consult Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (R) — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale today assured Japan there would be no more surprises in relations between Tokyo and Washington and that the Japanese government would be fully consulted on all matters of mutual interest.

Mr. Mondale also said he had a productive and useful meeting with Japanese premier Takeo Fukuda on a broad range of international economic and trade issues.

Japan still has bitter memories of the so-called "Nixon shocks" of the early 1970s when the U.S. made important economic and diplomatic moves affecting Japan without consulting Tokyo.

Mr. Mondale said he had a productive and useful meeting with Japanese premier Takeo Fukuda on a broad range of international economic and trade issues.

Japan still has bitter memories of the so-called "Nixon shocks" of the early 1970s when the U.S. made important economic and diplomatic moves affecting Japan without consulting Tokyo.

Mr. Mondale said he had a productive and useful meeting with Japanese premier Takeo Fukuda on a broad range of international economic and trade issues.

showed a substantial gain in U.S. leading economic indicators and a reduced trade deficit.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry in the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.



COLD COMFORT — Lawyer Jim Harrington uses his cross-country skis in a downtown street in Buffalo Sunday. The American city is almost paralysed by the heavy snow and freezing weather. (AP wirephoto).

Barre says Chirac move does not challenge Giscard's authority

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AFP) — French Premier Raymond Barre has dismissed fears of the government coalition splitting because of a row between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac over who should be mayor of Paris.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Spain raps conservative

MADRID, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Spanish authorities today took a tough line against conservative military discontent over the government's handling of the tense political situation.

Navy sources said Capt. Carlos Menendez had been officially reprimanded following a public row at the weekend with the Deputy Premier, Lt-Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado.

The captain, deputy head of the Naval Warfare School, expressed the sentiments of many traditionalist officers when he shouted "honour is more important than discipline" as the general tried to silence an anti-government demonstration last Saturday.

Meanwhile King Juan Carlos, a soldier by training, today visited an armoured division just outside Madrid that is the best equipped unit in the Spanish army.

In the days of the late Gen. Franco, the unit was traditionally considered the one the dictator would call on to put down any attempted coup.

In a further development, the Spanish Communist Party and several extreme leftwing groups today protested against last week's police sweep in which an estimated 300 leftists were arrested.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

The government will meet tomorrow to bear the results of preliminary police enquiries into the political origins of the various commando groups.

After 3 years of captivity Claustre reunited with mother, sister

TRIPOLI, Dec. 31 (AFP) — After nearly three years as a captive in the hands of Chad guerrillas, French archaeologist Françoise Claustre was today reunited here with her mother and sister.

Mme Claustre, held by Frolinat (Chad National Liberation Front) rebels in Tibesti, northern Chad, since April 1974 was handed over to Libyan authorities yesterday.

Her mother, Mme Treinen and sister, Mme Patzoy, had been flown to Tripoli aboard a French presidential aircraft.

Only French ambassador to Tripoli, Jean-Pierre Cabouat was present at the meeting in a house put at the disposal of Mme Claustre and her husband Pierre by the Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

M. Claustre had been seized by Hissèn Habre, leader of a faction of Frolinat, in August 1975 while making a one-man bid to obtain his wife's release.

In October 1975 the French government paid Hissèn Habre a £1 million ransom for Mme Claustre's release, but the rebel leader later broke his side of the bargain and failed to release the French woman.

Mme Claustre's meeting today with the French diplomat was her first with a representative of the Paris government since her kidnapping while making archaeological studies in the Chad interior. Earlier today she had paid visit to an archaeological site at Sabrata, some 50 kms west of Tripoli.

Mme Claustre was reportedly released by Goukouni Waddey, a leader of the commanding council of Frolinat's northern armed forces.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Goukouni Waddey recently announced that Hissèn Habre had been tripped of his command by a Frolinat congress.

Barre says Chirac move does not challenge Giscard's authority

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AFP) — French Premier Raymond Barre has dismissed fears of the government coalition splitting because of a row between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac over who should be mayor of Paris.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate, He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republic Party.

LAWYER PRODS ISRAELIS TO ALLOW AID TO ARAB PRISONERS

HAIFA, Jan. 31 (R) — An Israeli Arab lawyer, Mr. Ali Rafah, has appealed to military authorities here to allow mayors in the occupied West Bank to donate beds, mattresses and blankets to Arab guerrillas imprisoned in Israel.

Mr. Rafah told Reuters that the Arab mayors were prepared to raise funds for the items to improve the conditions of detention for the prisoners.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Last week more than 400 prisoners from the occupied territories jailed on security charges in Ashkelon prison ended a 36-day hunger strike.

Algerian elections on February 25

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (R) — Algeria's first parliamentary elections under President Houari Boumedienne will now take place on Feb. 25, it was officially announced here last night.

The poll, which was scheduled for Feb. 4, has been postponed for three weeks to complete the necessary preparations.

All candidates for the 261-member National People's Assembly are being selected and presented by the country's sole political party, the National Liberation Front. Voters will have the choice between three candidates for each seat to be filled.

The National Assembly, elected for a five-year term, will be the first time since President Boumedienne came to power in a military-led coup in June 1965.

The National Assembly, elected for a five-year term, will be the first time since President Boumedienne came to power in a military-led coup in June 1965.

The National Assembly, elected for a five-year term, will be the first time since President Boumedienne came to power in a military-led coup in June 1965.

The National Assembly, elected for a five-year term,